

The Athens Post.

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Superintendent

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TERMS:
THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
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The Post.

Athens, Friday, July 24, 1868.

A Word of Caution.
The Republican papers caution the opponents of the Democrats against too much confidence. The New York Tribune says all Republicans must work earnestly and faithfully, as the election of Seymour is far from impossible. The Commercial Advertiser gives similar caution, and says Seymour is undoubtedly the most popular man in the Democratic party, and will poll an enormous vote. Eternal vigilance will be necessary to elect Grant.

Judge Chase's Position.
Chief Justice Chase has again declared himself in full sympathy with the Democratic party, although he disagrees with the plank in their platform relative to Southern constitutions. He believes their constitutions should stand until changed by the people of each State after voting.

Reduction of the Army.
The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wilson provides for the reduction of enlisted men to 26,000, to be contained in thirty regiments of infantry, ten of cavalry and four of artillery, and contemplates the appointment by the Secretary of War of a board of competent officers whose duty it shall be to prepare a plan for carrying into effect its provisions, this plan to be submitted by the Secretary of War at the next session, and no action to be taken upon it till Congress has given its approval.

The Two Platforms.
The Nashville Union and Dispatch thinks there is no difference between the Democratic and Radical platforms in insisting that the public debt shall be honorably paid, but that there is a wide difference as to how it shall be paid. The Radical platform is so worded as to demand the payment of the whole debt, including the five-twenties, in gold, while the Democratic platform insists that these bondholders shall be paid "the lawful money of the United States," the same as the soldiers and others who rendered service to the government were paid. Thad. Stevens says it was perfectly understood that the five-twenties were to be redeemed in this currency, and the Democrats do not propose to disturb this perfect understanding.

General Blair.
The Dayton Ledger says that during the late civil war General Blair won his way to fame by his bravery in fighting to maintain the integrity of the Union. The Republicans sung loudly of his noble deeds. Now they tell us he is a revolutionist, and if elected Vice President will inaugurate another civil war for the purpose of destroying the Union he fought to restore. Hard run for arguments, gentlemen. Better try something else.

The Chief Justice all Right.
We are authorized to state that Judge Chase has sent a letter to the Chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, thanking him for the four votes he received from that State, and expressing his confidence in the success of the Democratic ticket under the present standard-bearers, who will rally all the Democratic strength to their support, and command a large Republican vote by reason of Blair's war record.

A Bad Story from Giles.
Somebody in Giles county writes to the Department of Agriculture at Washington:

"The dogs, 'curs of low degree,' have played havoc with the sheep. Oh for a dog law! A neighbor of mine lost thirty-five South-downs in one night, among them two bucks worth \$100 each, either worth more than all the dogs in the county."

Three farmers were struck by lightning in the vicinity of Cross Roads, Md., recently, and two of them killed outright and the remaining one seriously injured.

From Washington.
A Washington writer says: I have just seen Col. R. C. Mason, of Virginia, who was at the New York Convention, and his home as a paradise of comfort and hospitality. Mr. Seymour talks freely of the New York Convention. He says that he went there with no other aim than to join in the selection of some good Democrat; that he was not hostile to Grant, but, on the contrary, was Grant's friend; and that the last thing he expected or desired was the result which finally placed him in the field. He thinks the financial question is not generally understood, and is confident that the West will approve his views when they come to be more fully known. Mr. Seymour is of the opinion that Grant will make a poor man in all of the Middle States and that he will lose several of the New England States. His own majority in New York he believes will be upwards of one hundred thousand. He is very sanguine of a peaceful campaign and triumphant election. Colonel Mason tells that all along the railroad line in New York, and at every station and village, the enthusiasm for Seymour was very great. In this city it is certainly gaining ground. Every day adds new confidence to the Democrats and witnesses the Radicals angrier and more skeptical.

The loyal bummers from Georgia, Mississippi and Virginia, are still hammering away before the Reconstruction Committee. They are dreadfully persecuted by the rebels, and want new self-reconstructed measures.

Old Thad. Stevens is pegging away at a bill to suit their case.

The carpet-bag Senators drew their stationery to-day; several cart loads of gilt-edged paper, silver-mounted knives, gold pencils, ivory paper cutters, and all the costly luxuries of a first-class book-store, supplied to the government by contracts made by Forney, at three times the value of the articles, were distributed among these impetuous wretches who will doubtless retail them to their friends at a reasonable discount.

States for Seymour and Blair.
The following States may be regarded as certain for Seymour and Blair:

Connecticut,	6	Delaware,	3
New York,	33	Kentucky,	11
Pennsylvania,	26	Missouri,	11
Ohio,	21	Kansas,	11
Indiana,	13	Maryland,	7
Oregon,	3		
Nevada,	3	Total,	150
California,	5		

One hundred and fifty-nine votes are all that is necessary for an election, and in the above tables there are one hundred and sixty electoral votes without counting one of the Southern States engaged in the rebellion. In the list of States given, every one, save three, in which a State election has been held in the last eighteen months, has gone Democratic. In all, the local elections have exhibited great Democratic gains, sufficient to assure the State for the Democracy this fall. We have not counted Illinois in the list, but feel pretty certain the Democracy will carry it.

Auspicious--The New York Herald.
The Louisville Courier said some days ago that the opposition of the New York Herald was alone needed to certify the numerous indications of Democratic success in November. For the last twelve years that paper, with unerring certainty, has always chosen and advocated the doomed ticket in every Presidential election. It supported Fremont in 1856, Douglass in 1860, McClellan in 1864. We are happy to announce that it has come out against Seymour and Blair, and with its habitual disregard of its own previous hostility, is now supporting Grant.

Killing of Commissioner Francis.
A report was made to the State authorities at Nashville last week to the effect that the murder of James L. Francis, Registration Commissioner of Overton, an account of which we published a few days subsequent to the occurrence, was supposed to be the work of a party of Kentuckians under Brinkley Howard, the same man who is said to have killed John L. Francis, a brother of deceased, in the same locality a year ago. An old feud of the war is said to have been the occasion of both murders.

Another One.
The Republican, Savannah, Georgia, an original Union and reconstruction paper, supports the Seymour and Blair ticket. We expect almost everybody to be for that ticket before the expiration of a couple of months.

Butler Cocktails.
An exchange says they have a new drink down east they call "Butler Cocktails." You stir it up with a spoon, squint one eye, drink the liquid down, and put the spoon in your pocket.

SPiRiT OF THE PRESS.
We subjoin an extract from the Cincinnati Enquirer on Mr. Seymour's nomination:

For twenty years no man has exerted a wider influence upon public affairs in the Democratic party; no man is better known or more admired; he not only has no equal in any party, but he has no rival. Gifted with the presence, with a remarkable and copious flow of language, with elegant diction, he is unsurpassed as an orator. He is the pride and ornament of the Empire State. He commenced life as a Democrat, and has never wavered in his advocacy of that political faith. In his private life there is no blemish; his morals are pure; his reputation unimpaired. He was not a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency, but repeatedly declined, and was only upon the suggestion of the West, and the unanimous votes of the convention, that he accepted the nomination. Why, then, should he not be supported by the Democracy of the entire country? What objections can reasonably be urged against him? His character and qualifications are eminent; he is eminent as an orator; he is distinguished as a statesman. There is no comparison between him and Grant, either politically or personally. He will be supported by the Democracy and will be triumphantly elected. He was not originally the choice of the West, as is well known; he preferred with extraordinary unanimity Hon. George H. Pendleton, but owing to adverse circumstances, he has been defeated and the nomination has fallen upon Governor Seymour through the action of Mr. Pendleton's friends. We do not hesitate to pledge to him their cordial support.

(From the Louisville Courier.)
The conservative who finds fault with our platform because it does not pledge the payment of bonds in gold, has no excuse for abandoning the party on that account, and cannot take refuge among our opponents. The Democratic platform says unequivocally that the faith and credit of the Government must be maintained, not only in its dealings with bondholders, but in settlement with the humblest man who holds a claim against it. Where the contract says coin, the claim must be paid in coin. In other cases, payment is to be made "in lawful money of the United States." What is "lawful money" is left to be determined by the Courts. But at all events there is to be one measure for all--the same money for the soldier and bondholder, for the laborer and the capitalist.

(From the Louisville Journal.)
Whether or not we shall have Mr. Pendleton himself, we at any rate have got his platform, which is the best part of him; and in that sign, under any standard bearer whom the convention is capable of selecting, we shall conquer.

(From the Boston Post.)
With the character and services of the nominees of the convention, the country is much too familiar to require a recapitulation. That they have been placed in their present position by a national body of delegates, is a convincing demonstration of their elevated worth and their fitness for the responsible work to which they have been called. None who confide in the high patriotism of the convention can raise a question respecting the sterling qualities of the distinguished men it has nominated. Their names will make the union of the Democracy still stronger, invite the increased confidence of the conservatives, and break the thrall in which radicalism holds its followers.

Letter from Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.
The following letter from Mr. Stevens was addressed to Dr. Henry Carpenter, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania:

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1868.
"Dear Sir: I learn that there was a report in Lancaster that I proposed paying due honors to Mr. Buchanan at his funeral."

"On the other hand, I attempted twice to introduce resolutions laudatory of Mr. Buchanan's private character and personal history, and asked the House to adjourn to attend his funeral. A single objection would prevent its being introduced that day. Mr. Van Wyck, of New York constantly objected. I earnestly appealed to him to withdraw the objection. He persisted until I left the House. He then permitted a very tame resolution, barely appointing a committee, to be passed. I am anxious that this mistake should be corrected, for I should be ashamed of such prejudice against the dead. I have no such prejudice. I would be glad if you could have this statement in some way communicated to the public, through Democratic organs, as I do not wish Mr. Buchanan's friends to believe so mean a thing."

THADDEUS STEVENS.
Van Wyck, it will be remembered, is a leading radical.

Woman's Rights.
Mr. Alfred Osgood of Newburyport, has a cock that has hatched and is rearing a brood of chickens. This bird was associated with a hen, and badly henpecked. After the hen had been sitting a few days, she left the nest and drove the male to her place, where he continued to perform her duties till the chickens appeared, and then took the sole charge of them. The hen is undoubtedly a woman's rights hen. The class to which the male belongs is unfortunately very numerous among bipeds who do not wear feathers.

XIVth Amendment.
North and South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana having ratified the constitutional amendment, it is now adopted by more than the requisite vote. We therefore print the amendment in full, as a matter of special interest at this time:

ARTICLE XIV.
SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations or claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The Nomination at the East.
That old, sturdy and sterling print, the Hartford Times, has the following to say of the nomination of Seymour:

Gov. Seymour's reputation is wider than the Union, and his ability and integrity are believed to be fully equal to the high duties which he will be called upon to discharge. We need not say that the nomination has fallen upon a true and reliable representative of the Democratic party. Without derogation of the patriotism or the power of the eminent man who wears the robes of the Chief Justice, we may say that at this juncture it required a Democrat to unite the great party of the people, and to win. This does win. Governor Seymour will be elected. The platform is as sound and strong as the nomination. Both will sweep the West like a whirlwind, and indeed carry nearly all the Northern States, as well as some of the Southern.

Governor Seymour's Popularity.
The New York Sun, an influential Radical Journal, in speaking of Governor Seymour's nomination, says:

"He is the most popular candidate that could have been selected to command the vote of the party on this side of the Alleghenies. In the South he will be as cordially supported as could be any purely Democratic nominee."

We will speak for the party on the Western side, and we assure our cotemporary that, save Mr. Pendleton, no other Democrat can command a larger vote than Gov. Seymour. He is one of those men whom every Democrat and Conservative man has long since delighted to honor.

The Radicals.
Under this head a cotemporary writer says:

The Radical is by nature a destroyer. His mission in this world is to tear down or uproot that which others have built or planted. He is only useful when let loose against entrenched wrongs, but his zeal is ever outrunning his discretion. He will pull away at the tares, regardless of the tender wheat he is wasting, and when these are uprooted, he will turn his hand against the standing corn rather than miss a victim.

Seymour's Honor.
Seymour is reported to say that his honor, which prevented his accepting the nomination, was his personal promise to Mr. Chase that he would not be a candidate. After the nomination was made, Chase's friends absolved him from his promise, and left him free to accept. Mr. Chase sustains the action of his friends, and expresses himself satisfied with the result of the convention.

The Funding Bill.
The following is a copy of the funding bill as passed by the Senate:

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue coupons or registered bonds of the United States, in such form and of such denominations as he may prescribe, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after twenty, thirty and forty years respectively, and bearing the following rates of yearly interest payable semi-annually in coin, that is to say, the issue of bonds falling due in twenty years shall bear interest of five per cent. Bonds falling due in thirty years shall bear interest at four per cent., which said bonds shall be exempt from taxation in any form under any State, municipal or local authority, and the same interest thereon, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties to the United States, other than such as come tax as may be assessed upon other incomes; and the said bonds and the proceeds thereof shall be exclusively used for the redemption or payment, at the option of the holder or purchaser, or exchanged for an equal amount of the present interest bearing debt of the United States, other than the existing five per cent. bonds, and the third per cent. certificates, and may be issued to an amount in the aggregate sufficient to cover the principal of all outstanding or existing obligations, as limited herein, and no more, but not to exceed \$700,000,000, shall be of the issue redeemable in twenty years.

Be it further enacted. That there is hereby appropriated out of the duties derived from imported goods one hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars annually, which sum during each fiscal year shall be applied to the payment of the interest and to the reduction of the principal of the public debt, in such a manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, or as Congress may hereafter direct, and such reduction shall be in lieu of the sinking fund, contemplated by the 5th section of the act entitled an act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for the funding of the floating debt of the United States, approved February 25, 1865.

Be it further enacted. That any contract hereafter made payable specifically in coin shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms, any thing in the several acts relating to the United States to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, that this section shall not apply to contracts for the borrowing of currency, the removal or the extension of any indebtedness under contract already entered into, unless such contract originally required payment in coin.

Be it further enacted. That from and after the passage of this act, no percentage deduction on commission or compensation of any amount or kind, shall be allowed to any person for sale or negotiation. Any bond or securities of the United States disposed of at the Treasury Department or elsewhere on account of the United States, and all acts or parts of acts authorizing or permitting, by the Constitution or otherwise, the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint an agent other than some proper officer of his department, to make such sale or negotiations of bonds and securities, are hereby repealed.

Country Editors.
Some poor fellow who has been all along there, draws the following portrait of a "country editor":

"A country editor is an individual who reads newspapers, writes articles on any subject, sets type, reads proof, works press, folds and mails papers, prints jobs, runs errands, saws wood, works in the garden, talks to all who call, receives blame for a hundred different things which are no one's business but his own, works from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m., and frequently gets cheated out of half his earnings."

We believe we could improve a little on the above, but for fear some of the rural chaps might think we were disposed to be personal, we forbear.

The Brighton Tragedy.
The McMinnville Era has the following paragraph:

The difficulty reported by the Nashville papers as having occurred at Brighton Station, on the Winchester and Alabama Railroad, in which it was said that a brother of Col. Pete Turney, had killed a negro and a white man, we are glad to learn is without any foundation in truth.

Phillips Slandering Grant.
WENDELL PHILLIPS said in his late speech in New York, that "Grant could not stand up before a glass of liquor." What a pity that Butler was not put on the ticket with him for Vice-President in place of Colfax. When "Grant would fall before a glass of liquor," Butler could feed the gentle beverage to him with a silver spoon.

Wisconsin.
In Oakland, Wisconsin, on the 8th, a man named Babb, who married a girl of fifteen some two months ago, the union not proving happy, cut his young wife's throat, nearly severing her head from her body, and then attempted to cut his own throat, but had not courage to make the knife effectual. He is confined in jail and there are threats of lynching him.

News received by steamers from the Upper Missouri report that the Indians killed seven wood choppers near Fort Peck. Their bodies were found horribly mutilated.

Arrested for Stealing.
Gen. W. S. Monk has been arrested at St. Louis, on the charge of robbing the mails at New Orleans at various times within the last year. He had been a general in the Union army, and had in possession medals, certificates and other documents, showing that he was a brave officer. After the war he was appointed Consul at Mazonovics, and subsequently obtained employment as register clerk in the postoffice at New Orleans. He remained in this position until last March, when obtaining leave of absence, he went to Europe. He returned last month with seven large trunks filled with valuables. Having been suspected of robbing the mails, detectives were set to watch and seize any letters to intercept. It is alleged that he obtained from valuable letters over \$2,000, a portion of which was found in his possession and identified. He will be taken to New Orleans for trial.

A Tragedy in Court.
A Paris correspondent writes under a recent date:
Dramatic scenes are not uncommon in courts of justice here, but it may be questioned if a more tragic incident ever took place in a court-house than that which has just occurred. A sub-treasurer was arraigned for defrauding the Government. He asserted that the alleged frauds were but mere errors of account, such as will occur in the best kept books, and he asked opportunity to prove his assertions. It was denied him. A good many persons believed him. His wife and children attended him during the whole trial. When the jury returned, and the clerk read their verdict--"guilty"--in the twinkling of an eye the prisoner drew a razor from his pocket, cut his throat, and fell covered with blood. The scene which ensued baffles description. The frenzied screams of wife and children, the writhings of the prisoner dropping blood, the confusion and terror of the court, bar and audience, were distressing. Medical assistance was summoned. The wound was examined, but the carotid artery was found untouched, but the condition of the prisoner is almost hopeless.

Trifling With Nature.
We take the following sensible paragraph from the New York Express:

The papers are beginning to publish the regular course of recipes--"every heated term finds relief"--for "bowel complaints, cholera infantum," etc. We advise people to let these specifics severely alone. And let us say that such complaints would but rarely prevail if people would exercise ordinary prudence and care in their habits. But as people will be impudent and careless, severe and dangerous sicknesses are the inevitable consequence. These should always be attended by an experienced physician. Self-doctoring, or doctoring members of one's own family, is a dangerous occupation, and has given death many victims. The least medicine is the best, and what little is given should be selected by a person whose profession it is to distinguish clearly and closely between the almost countless variety of symptoms and indications that attach to disease in any form.

Yankee-Like.
A gentleman and his wife were on the steamer City of Boston, the other night, when run down in Long Island Sound by the State of New York. He grasped a life preserver and fastened it about his vigorous frame. His wife, anxious to escape, for at that time they did not know the extent of the injury, was crying for one of those articles of preservation. Her lord silenced her with: "Don't make such a fuss about it, perhaps you will get one before long." The scene will be appreciated, when it is stated that all on board the steamer were expecting that she would immediately sink.

An Old One.
R. C. Crow, of Carter county, is 87 years of age, is the father of twenty children (13 of them living)--the grandfather of one hundred and sixteen, and the great grandfather of seventy-two. He is a strong Conservative.

CONSIDERABLE excitement prevails in Georgia, caused by the recent discovery of extensive gold mines. The Marietta Journal exults in the fact that the belt of precious ore runs "not far from Marietta."

Wildcats are plentier in Connecticut than they were fifty years ago. In the northern part of the Litchfield country many of them have been shot. One weighing twenty-six pounds, and standing twenty inches high, was recently shot.

The St. Joseph Herald has learned, from a gentleman just from Fort Hays, that the Indians are on the war path in that section. It is reported that there are over six thousand Indians within twenty-five miles of Fort Larned. They have already killed ten or twelve white men.

A Mr. Rahn was attacked and robbed by three negro highwaymen near Savannah, Ga., a few days ago. Such outrages are of daily occurrence in that neighborhood.

The news from all directions indicate the election of Seymour and Blair.